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## TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

The impartial opinion of a man of  
the ability, learning and character of  
Professor Goldwin Smith is worthy of  
the consideration of every person tak-  
ing any serious interest in the subject  
upon which he expresses it. Writing to  
a N. Y. paper in reply to comments on  
a recent article of his in the Contem-  
porary Review, the Professor says:That a radical change must have  
taken place seems sufficiently proved by  
the fact that you are now in alliance  
with the party which has been the  
aggrandizement with that party in England  
which at the time of the war of seces-  
sion was bitterly hostile to your Union  
and is still in principle opposed to a  
democratic form of government.I would venture to remind my critics  
that I am no anti-expansionist. On the  
contrary, I have steadfastly advocated  
expansion by peaceful and amicable  
means in that which seems to me the  
obvious, natural and only congenial and  
profitable direction. It is part of my  
concern at your present change of policy  
that the prospect of such expansion  
is being closed for many a day. Not  
in the short remainder of my lifetime  
is it likely to be heard of again.This "radical change" must strike  
every intelligent observer; and that it is  
for the worse, and in strange contrast  
with what was formerly considered  
true Americanism, must be apparent to  
every honest lover of liberty and human  
rights. The administration, as the Pro-  
fessor aptly alleges, is "in alliance  
and looking for partnership in aggrandizement with that party in England, which  
at the time of the war of secession was  
bitterly hostile to your Union and is  
still in principle opposed to a demo-  
cratic form of government." Yes; they  
were hostile to the Union because they  
took it to stand for liberty; but they  
and our imperialists have just learned  
to know each other, and are now "as  
thick as thieves," on all subjects.The Professor is for expansion by  
peaceful and amicable means, as in "the  
only profitable direction," a direction  
closed against us forever by our "crim-  
inal aggression," as McKinley himself  
honestly and justly called it, before  
Hanna had ordered him to pursue pre-  
cisely that un-American policy. Profes-  
sor Smith doubtless refers to the an-  
nexation of Canada, which is indeed  
a dead and buried project at present,  
and probably for all time, because when  
Hanna's greedy and grasping hand, in  
the guise of a friend, had got a grasp  
on the Philippines, he could not let  
loose, the Philippines in hand being  
worth far more to him than "the whole  
boundless continent" of adjacent terri-  
tory, inhabited by the same educated  
people—one in speech, blood and free  
institutions. Perhaps, it was part of the  
bargain to nip this American-Canadian  
fruit in the bud, to secure the prevail-  
ing mutual love of imperialist tourism  
here and in England.But the main point is the opinion of  
this eminent historian and philosopher,  
—so in accord with that of every pa-  
triotic American citizen who has not  
been temporarily misled by the false  
glare of expansion and military  
achievements—and the mock-dignity of  
a vulgar imperialism born of hog specu-  
lation in Ohio and gold brick swin-  
dles in the daintier circles of New York  
and Boston political economy and  
finance.

## REPUBLICANS AND TRUSTS.

To read the declarations in the plat-  
form adopted by the recent Republi-  
can convention in Ohio, any one who  
did not know the true inwardness ofevery movement of the faction in con-  
trol there would be led to the conclu-  
sion that if there is any created thing  
the Buckeye Republicans think should  
be throttled and exterminated it is the  
trusts. The only thing of which they  
are more certain, is that it is the mis-  
sion of the party to destroy "these un-  
lawful combinations."But the people have learned a few  
things, and one of them is that the pur-  
pose of the platform adopted is merely  
to catch votes, and not to bind the Re-  
publican party to any particular line of  
policy. The St. Louis platform, in 1896,  
said of civil service reform that "we  
renew our repeated declarations that it  
shall be thoroughly and honestly en-  
forced and extended wherever practica-  
ble," and yet on May 29 last, President  
McKinley, who was nominated and  
elected on this platform, issued an order  
removing absolutely from the opera-  
tion of the civil service law some  
four thousand of the most important  
places, among the sixty-five thousand  
in the classified lists. We ask, if the  
solemn pledges made at St. Louis re-  
garding the enforcement and extension  
of the civil service laws are of so little  
importance, what may be expected of  
the declarations at Columbus relating  
to the trusts? In reaching a conclusion  
it would be well to bear in mind that  
the Ohio Republican convention refused  
to renominate Attorney General Mon-  
nett, who refused the bribes, offered by  
representatives of the Standard Oil  
Trust, not to prosecute, and actually  
carried its officers into court and made  
them admit under oath that they had  
actually burned all the trust's books  
that contained the incriminating evi-  
dence desired and sought.About the only grain of truth the  
anti-trust plank of the Ohio platform  
contains is that trusts are pernicious  
and unlawful. There is an easy method  
of regulating these unholty combina-  
tions, and that is to exempt their prod-  
ucts from the operations of the Dingley  
tariff law. This is a simple and easy  
remedy, but as bitterly as the Republi-  
cans denounce trusts—in their platforms  
and on the hustings—no one of them is  
foolish enough to believe that it will be  
used. The declarations about civil ser-  
vice and trusts are baits thrown out to  
catch human suckers. Trusts are "un-  
lawful combinations inimical to the in-  
terests of the people" only in Republi-  
can platforms, so far as politics goes.  
This general indictment was not made  
with the idea of proceeding otherwise  
against the trusts, which will, if the  
Ohio Republican ticket is elected, be  
fostered as of yore. If any State officer  
assumes a different attitude he will be  
made to walk the plank, as was Mon-  
nett.

## EVACUATE THE PHILIPPINES.

There is only one intelligent differ-  
ence of opinion now in all America as  
to our so-called "acquisition" of the  
Philippines: that difference is indicated  
in the query: "Was it a blunder, or a  
crime?" No one is really as enough to  
think it was or is our duty to wage  
war against the natives of those islands  
—any more a duty to ourselves than to  
our victims. Was it our duty before  
the war with Spain to deliver them  
from the "misrule" of the Spaniards?  
Not a whit more than it is now for us  
to deliver the Irish from English "mis-  
rule," or the Finns from Russian "mis-  
rule." We went to the Philippines to  
make war on Spain; and that over, it  
was our "duty" to return home, unless  
we had remained to fulfill an expecta-  
tion somehow fixed in the most intelli-  
gent Philippine minds that we were  
their friends and deliverers, and would  
protect them in creating and maintain-  
ing a permanent and stable Republic  
independent government of their own.But the Philippines "misrule" them-  
selves do they? Well, that is strictly  
their business, as the "misrule" in  
France or Spain, or elsewhere is the  
special business of each, and is the real  
liberty for which men and nations fight.  
The right to "misrule" is the right of  
rights, for if people are not al-  
lowed to "misrule" themselves and  
others who choose to remain with them  
and take their chances, they have no  
independence and no liberty. The right  
to rule as we think is right, is com-  
plete subjection to the supremacy of  
others, who are to determine what is  
"aright."As to the American difference of opin-  
ion about our policy toward the Phil-  
ippines there should at this date be no  
sane difference at all; for it is obvious  
enough that whether we entered on it  
originally as "a criminal aggression," or  
for lack of sense, it is now both  
crime and blunder to persevere in keep-  
ing the elephant in sheer obstinacy. We  
are strong enough to fight, or to quit  
fighting; but we are not strong enough  
to play either the fool or the marauder.  
If the Philippines were as full of  
plunder as Peru, Mexico and all the  
Americas looted by Pizarro, Cortez and  
other Spanish buccannery and pirates,  
would it pay us to conquer and rob  
them, even on the Hanna basis? Just  
look at Spain's bankruptcy—bankrupt  
in honor, money, power and the respec-  
t of mankind.But if we had the right to do as we  
please with the Philippines it would be  
as barren a right as that to shear the  
wolf. Let us at least have sense enough  
to select a sheep when we go out to  
steal wool.

## BOMBASTES FURIOUS ROARS!

The late John Brown has re-appeared  
as the still later John J. Ingalls, of  
Kansas (probably at Potomac), and  
speaking through the ex-Senator  
and in his name, disparages the Bible  
and Christianity, and calls for another  
"Toussaint L'Ouverture with the blood-  
stained banner of Revolution and the  
torch and the sword." O John J.!that really your voice, pitched to so  
frantic and terrible a tune? But, where  
would you be, John J., when the music  
began, with accompanying sword and  
torch? Under your grandma's bed,  
John, as sure as she lives.But Mr. Jupiter, hearing John, should  
come down midst thunder and light-  
ning, with a full store of fuel and cut-  
lery, and demand of John what he wan-  
ted with torch and sword, John would  
meekly reply: "Yes, Sir, if you please,  
sir, I only want to sword to split me  
some wood to start a fire to roast me a  
few potatoes, sir; that's all, please,  
sir!"O yes, John J., we know you; and our  
only fear is that you will make us die  
a-laughing with your imitations of  
Sieur Tappertit's heroics. Yet it is bad  
talk, John, even for cowards and Bom-  
bastes Forlono; and if you venture to  
talk so away from home, someone who  
does not know you may kick you out of  
your breeches into the next county.An independent paper can, with as  
much accuracy as a hide-bound party  
organ, assert that the Republican party  
is willing to have the easiest possible  
task imposed on it by the Democracy  
in the Presidential campaign. The con-  
stitution is doing just what all the Re-  
publican leaders and all the rank and  
file would have it do, if the Republican  
National Convention could lay out the  
campaign on both sides, it would nomi-  
nate William J. Bryan for the Demo-  
cracy and mount him on 16 to 1, in the  
happy assurance that the logic of  
events had already disposed of that is-  
sue.—Washington Post.The Post speaks as if the Democrats  
and especially the editors of Demo-  
cratic journals, lived "off the road" in  
the backwoods, where they never heard  
Republicans talk, nor read Republican  
organs. The Post errs. THE VIRGIN-  
IAN-PILOT reads and hears both sides,  
and while it concurs with the Post that  
the Republican party is willing to have  
the easiest possible task imposed upon  
it by the Democrats next year, it as-  
serts further that the party shows this  
every day of this year in its ceaseless  
anxiety to get rid of Bryan and the  
issue of gold and silver versus gold  
alone. That is the supreme Republican  
anxiety, as shown by the Post and all  
the intelligent Republican organs. To  
believe them, however, this anxiety is  
in behalf of the Democratic party! If  
the Post or any other Republican sheet  
expects Democrats to believe that, or  
even that it is a feigned anxiety, to de-  
lude the Democrats that way, it is a  
blind leader of the blind, lost in a blind  
alley.Happily, the latest sensational case  
of child-stealing has been joyfully con-  
cluded by the recovery of the child;  
but there is a strong public feeling pre-  
vailing that causes a sharp eye on all  
persons who approach unguarded chil-  
dren, no matter for what purpose. The  
lover and admirer of the young for  
their youth, innocence, beauty, or any  
other good and pure reason must be  
careful hereafter in making any exhibi-  
tion of their feelings, or any advances  
toward intimacy. Beware, ye guileless  
souls that renew your own youth and  
innocence in the youth of rising gen-  
erations! A thoughtless demonstration  
may precipitate upon you an angry mob  
of men, women and children, who may  
tear you limb from limb before you can  
disclose that you have only been so  
indiscreet as to recognize and fondle  
your own progeny in public, or that  
you are President of the Society for the  
Protection of Children and the Re-  
covery of Lost Ones.The N. Y. Sun is for Sampson against  
Schley. The N. Y. Sun is for Alger  
against General Miles. The N. Y. Sun  
is for embalmed beef against sound  
meat. The N. Y. Sun is for Alger, Egan,  
Long and departmental perjury  
against the Army, Navy, and the heroes  
of both branches of the service. The N.  
Y. Sun is for the administration and  
"canned goods," (including "canned  
testimony"), against all the real wit-  
nesses and the verdict of the American  
public. The New York Sun, judging  
from these instances, will take sides  
with the kidnappers against the moth-  
ers and fathers of the babes. It was  
once Democrat! But a Democrat, fail-  
ing, falls far and hard!Warmed-over issues that there was  
no demand for in 1896; an issue that  
is settled, and an issue that is imagi-  
nary: such is the Democratic pro-  
gram.—N. Y. Sun.Keep on thinking so, please. But for  
your money-trust and its progeny  
(including bogus voters and their  
fraudulent votes), the trust begotten  
gang of 1896 would have been driven  
out of the land by the 6,500,000 honest  
voters of that year.It is a question: Who is on top—Ohio  
or Hanna? A citizens' committee must  
take the candidate aside and search  
him closely from head to foot. Mark is  
a man who knows how to win when the  
election is over, and all gone against  
him. That's where he gets ahead of the  
simple fellows who have a superstition  
that nominations and elections settle  
political disputes about men and things.Out in Kentucky a jury acquitted a  
colored man and convicted two white  
men on the charge of shooting—"craps." The Kentuckians are hereby  
warned that a few such miscarriages of  
justice are likely to precipitate a race  
war.A little honesty is the best safeguard,  
if properly placed. But where is the  
honesty, where is the proper place for  
it, and who is to place it? These are  
questions that should be inquired into,  
if only to discover in what a net-work  
of dishonesty we are caught.Boss Platt is still running his police  
infestation show in New York City at  
the expense of the tax-payers. Anyhow,  
the introduction of such men as Croker  
and Price shows a desire to give the  
public the benefit of the best talent ob-  
tainable.VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S  
HOME STUDY CIRCLE

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by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

## THE WORLD'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

## VIII.—SUGAR.

(Additional.)

BY SAMUEL B. HARDING, PH. D.

Most people have the idea that sugar  
is wholly a tropical product, the prod-  
uct of the sugar cane, a plant that  
matures only in warm climates. Its  
production is associated with such  
countries as Cuba, Java, the Hawaiian  
Islands, the Philippine Islands, Louisi-  
ana, etc. And yet one-half, perhaps  
two-thirds, of all the sugar used in the  
world is produced in countries that lie  
in latitudes north of the extreme  
northern latitude of the United States.  
The plant from which the sugar of  
these northern regions is made is the  
sugar beet. The sugar beet does not dif-  
fer botanically from other beets. It is  
simply the common beet of our gardens,  
which every one knows is more or less  
sweet, perfected by selection and favor-  
able cultivation into a sugar producer  
that for some fifteen years or more has  
equalled the sugar cane in its contribu-  
tion to the world's sugar production.  
And yet, indeed, it outdoes the sugar cane  
in the ratio of about 5 to 2.And yet it is not yet three-quarters  
of a century that the making of sugar  
from beets has been a commercial suc-  
cess. It was in the year 1747 that Prof.  
Marggraf of Berlin first announced  
that he had been able "to find beet-root  
sugar in abundance exactly like that  
extracted from the sugar cane." But  
the man to whom the world owes the  
invention of the processes by which the  
making of sugar from beet roots be-  
came commercially possible was Marg-  
graf's pupil and successor, Prof. Franz  
Carl Achard. Achard built his first  
sugar factory as early as 1801. But  
though he received considerable aid  
from the king of Prussia, and was able  
by his scientific attainments and his  
practical experience to be of much  
service to the world in the spreading  
abroad of a knowledge of beet-sugar  
making, his own efforts at establishing  
a profitable business were unsuccessful,  
and when he died (1821) the industry  
was still in its struggle for existence.  
It was a Frenchman named Crespel  
Delisse, a pupil of Achard's, who was the  
first to reap reward from those many  
early years of experimental efforts and  
suffering. By 1828 Delisse was the  
owner of three factories in France. All  
of them successful, and the part owner  
of several others. Thenceforward Delisse  
was the great authority in all mat-  
ters relating to beet-sugar making, and  
to the end of his life he was "the  
honest adviser and instructor of those  
who sought information from the store  
of his experience." These three men, there-  
fore, Marggraf, Achard and Delisse,  
are the founders of that industry of  
modern continental Europe which is  
most peculiar to it and most character-  
istically the development of its sci-  
entific spirit. For undoubtedly beet-root  
sugar is the gift of European science to  
the world's manufacture and commerce.By 1837 France had 685 factories de-  
voted to beet-sugar making, with an  
annual production of 110,000,000 pounds,  
and the government determined to sub-  
ject the industry to taxation. Ger-  
many at that time had only 156 fac-  
tories, but by 1841 in Germany also the  
industry had so developed that the gov-  
ernment determined to subject it to  
taxation. Since that time in Germany,  
notwithstanding the fact that sugar  
has always been an object of special  
taxation, beet-sugar making has been  
blended with every decade. In France the  
industry has also been prosperous, but  
not perhaps to the same extent as in  
Germany. From Germany and France  
the industry has extended to almost  
every other country in northern con-  
tinental Europe especially Austria-Hun-  
gary, Russia, Belgium and Holland.  
Today Germany has 400 factories, with  
an average product of 1,600,000,000  
pounds per annum. France has over 350 factories, with an  
average product of considerably over  
4,000,000 pounds per annum. Austria-  
Hungary has considerably over 200 fac-  
tories, with an average product of over  
8,000,000 pounds per annum. Russia has  
nearly 300 factories, with an average  
product of nearly 6,250,000 pounds per  
annum.Taking as a basis the actual produc-  
tion for the years 1895-6, 1896-7 and  
1897-8, and the estimated production for  
the year 1898-9, and the average of  
these four years, the present produc-  
tion of beet sugar in European countries  
may be put down as follows:Germany ..... 3,928,000,000  
Austria-Hungary ..... 2,014,000,000  
France ..... 1,720,000,000  
Russia ..... 1,600,000,000  
Belgium ..... 565,000,000  
Holland ..... 312,000,000  
Other countries ..... 395,000,000  
Total ..... 10,575,000,000This, it must be remembered, is for  
the European production alone. It does  
not include the beet-sugar product of  
the United States, which for the year  
1898-9 is estimated to be 33,960 tons, or  
something over 76,000,000 pounds. Nor  
does it include the beet-sugar product  
of other countries outside of Europe  
where the manufacture has been be-  
ginning. These last amounts, however,  
compared with the sum total for Eu-  
rope, are quite small. Altogether the  
beet-sugar product of the world at the  
present time may be put down as 10,  
650,000,000 pounds.Pounds.  
Total beet sugar product of  
the world ..... 10,650,000,000  
Total cane sugar product of  
the world ..... 6,530,000,000Total sugar product of the  
world ..... 17,180,000,000That is to say, the total sugar prod-  
uct of the world is over 17,000,000,000  
pounds, and of this amount beet sugar  
constitutes 62 per cent, or about five-  
eighths, and cane sugar 38 per cent, or  
about three-eighths.The production of cane sugar in the  
world for the last four years has been  
pretty nearly constant. For some time  
previous to these four years the produc-  
tion was considerably in excess of  
what it is at present. In the year 1894-5,  
the production was over 3,500,000 tons,  
and in the year 1893-4 it was also over  
that amount. The reasons for this fail-  
ing off are principally two: (1) Owing  
to internal troubles the sugar produc-  
tion of Cuba, the greatest cane sugar  
producing country in the world, has not  
been in the last four years more than  
a third or a quarter of what it formerly  
was. (2) Owing to the competition of  
beet sugar the production of cane sugar  
in almost all cane sugar producing  
countries has shown some diminution.  
In some of the British colonies especial-  
ly the sugar making industry has been  
almost brought to a standstill.The production of cane sugar in the  
world, taking the figures for 1898-9 as a  
basis, is approximately as follows:(1) The United States and its  
dependencies— Long tons.  
United States ..... 235,000  
Hawaiian Islands ..... 240,000  
Cuba ..... 450,000  
Puerto Rico ..... 70,000  
Philippine Islands ..... 140,000  
Total ..... 1,135,000  
(2) West Indies, etc.  
British West Indies ..... 154,000  
French West Indies ..... 72,000  
Danish West Indies ..... 12,000  
Haiti and Santo Domingo ..... 45,000  
Total ..... 283,000  
(3) Mexico (exports only) ..... 2,000  
Total ..... 2,000  
(4) Central America—  
Guatemala ..... 9,000  
San Salvador ..... 4,000  
Nicaragua ..... 1,500  
Costa Rica ..... 500  
Total ..... 15,000  
(5) South America—  
Brazil ..... 165,000  
Dutch Guiana ..... 100,000  
Dutch Guiana ..... 6,000  
Peru ..... 75,000  
Argentina ..... 75,000  
Total ..... 421,000  
(6) Asia—  
Dutch East Indies ..... 625,000  
British India ..... 59,000  
French Indo-China ..... 31,000  
Siam ..... 7,000  
Total ..... 722,000  
(7) Australasia—  
Queensland ..... 65,000  
New South Wales ..... 20,000  
Fiji Islands ..... 20,000  
Total ..... 125,000  
(8) Africa—  
Egypt ..... 105,000  
British Africa ..... 160,000  
French Africa ..... 45,000  
Total ..... 310,000  
(9) Europe—  
Spain ..... 8,000  
Total ..... 8,000  
Grand total ..... 3,015,000These figures, compared with those  
given above, show that although the  
total cane-sugar product of the world  
is less than what it was for the year  
1893-4, or for the year 1894-5, it is, ne-  
vertheless, for the year 1898-9, 100,000  
tons more than what it was for the  
average of the four years ending with  
1898-9. This improvement is largely  
due to the increase which is estimated  
to take place in the product for Cuba  
for the year 1898-9, which is set down  
as being 450,000 tons, as against 220,000  
tons for 1897-8 and 240,000 tons for 1896-7.Cuba indeed, under the improved con-  
ditions for progress which are now as-  
sured to it, is destined in a very few  
years to become the greatest sugar-pro-  
ducing country in the world. It has al-  
ready produced (in 1893-4) as much as  
2,600,000,000 pounds of sugar in a single  
year, or more than one-seventh of the  
entire crop of the world. It has also  
in one year (the same year) sent as  
much as 2,127,500,000 pounds of sugar to  
the United States. How great will be  
its product now that a good and stable  
government in its certain possession no  
one can possibly say. When skilled ag-  
riculture and science shall have been  
applied to the cultivation of sugar cane  
and the manufacture of cane sugar in  
Cuba, as they have been applied to the  
cultivation of beets and the manufac-  
ture of beet sugar in Germany, the pos-  
sibilities of the country are beyond all  
present reckoning. A similar remark  
may be made in respect to Cuba's pos-  
sibilities for coffee production. At one  
time, though not recently, Cuba was an  
enormous producer of coffee, and its ad-  
vantages of soil and climate make it  
certain that under settled political con-  
ditions it will again take a prominent  
place in the production of this prod-  
uct.Hawaiian sugar is admitted into the  
United States free of duty. It thus pos-  
sesses an advantage in the largest sug-  
ar market in the world that no other  
sugar-producing region possesses, ex-  
cept our own southern states. It has  
had this privilege since Sept. 9, 1896, at  
which date the Hawaiian treaty of recip-  
rocity went into effect. Before that  
treaty was made the average export of  
sugar from the Hawaiian Islands to  
the United States amounted to but 16,  
250,000 pounds. For the year ended June  
30, 1898, the export was within a pound  
or two of 500,000,000 pounds. In short,  
almost a fifth of our total importation  
of sugar in quantity, and more than a  
fifth of its value, is Hawaiian. Thefreedom of the United States market  
is the reason why in the sugar produc-  
tion of the world the Hawaiian islands  
hold such an important position.The Philippine Islands possesses large  
areas admirably suited to the growth  
of the sugar cane, and for many years  
sugar was the principal product of the  
islands, although since 1858 Manila  
hemp has in most years been the prin-  
cipal product. The sugar export of the  
islands has been (in 1893) as much as  
575,000,000 pounds, with a value of  
nearly \$10,000,000. But the processes  
both for the growth of sugar cane and  
the manufacture of sugar in the Phil-  
ippine Islands are of the crudest possi-  
ble sort. What the product will be when  
once the islands get the stable govern-  
ment which it may be hoped is now  
assured to them, and when American  
science, skill and enterprise become fac-  
tors of importance in the industry, no  
one can possibly say. But that it will  
be very much greater than what it now  
is is a very safe prediction.Our own contribution to the cane-  
sugar product of the world for the year  
1898-9 is set down as 235,000 (long) tons.  
This is less by 75,000 tons than the  
amount for last year and the lowest for  
any year since 1892-3. By far the  
greatest portion of our cane-sugar prod-  
uct is produced in Louisiana. The  
only other cane-sugar producing state  
of importance is Texas, although some  
cane sugar is made in Florida and  
Mississippi. The largest amount of  
cane sugar ever produced in the United  
States was in the year 1894-5, when the  
production was about 325,000 (long)  
tons.It perhaps should be added in con-  
nection with a study of the sugar prod-  
uction of the world that in our country  
we have two kinds of sugar production,  
not usually found in other countries;  
namely, that from the sap of the maple  
tree and that from sorghum.The production of sugar from  
maple-tree sap was once an important  
domestic industry in our northeastern  
states, the total products being as high  
in some years as 25,000 tons (50,000,000  
pounds). The product to-day cannot  
be more than 5,000 tons, obtained prin-  
cipally in Vermont, New York, Penn-  
sylvania and Ohio.It is generally estimated that about  
300 tons of sorghum sugar are made in  
the United States annually. This esti-  
mate is perhaps above the fact, al-  
though undoubtedly that amount and  
even much more has sometimes been  
made. In the census for 1890 the re-  
turns showed that about 25,000,000 gal-  
lons of sorghum sirup were made in  
the United States and in 1880 23,500,000  
gallons. But the manufacture in re-  
cent years has declined. There are  
those, however, who believe that sorgh-  
um, as a sirup-producing plant, is un-  
exploited, and that if improved processes  
of manufacture be used sorghum sirup  
can be produced in quality to the  
best sugar-cane sirup, and that there-  
fore the culture of sorghum for sirup-  
producing purposes will in time be  
greatly extended.Note.—This paper will be concluded  
Tuesday, June 13.EXAMINATIONS AND CERTI-  
FICATES.At the end of the term of seventeen  
weeks, a series of questions on each  
course, prepared by Professor Seymour  
Eaton, will be published in the Vir-  
ginian-Pilot, and blanks containing the  
questions will be furnished every sub-  
scriber making application for the same.  
Two weeks will be allowed after the  
courses close, for the receipt of exam-  
ination papers containing answers.  
These papers will be referred to a  
Board of Examiners, who will assist  
Professor Eaton, and as soon as the  
work of examination is complete, the  
result will be reported, and certificates  
issued to the students entitled to them.Pronounced Incurable  
By His Physician.  
Cured by Dr. Firey's  
Treatment."When I returned from Ft. Thomas  
last spring I found that the typhoid fever  
had left me with a BAD STOMACH  
TROUBLE. Upon consulting a physician  
I was told that I HAD CATARRH OF  
THE STOMACH. HARDLY AND WAS  
PRONOUNCED INCURABLE. I then  
went to Dr. Firey and placed myself  
under his treatment and after a few  
months WAS CURED AND AM NOW  
ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH, and I take  
pleasure in recommending anyone troubled  
with Catarrh to Dr. Firey. IT WAS A  
GREAT EFFORT FOR ME TO LIVE IN  
BED AT NIGHT, FOR I SEEMED AS  
THOUGH I COULD NOT GET MY  
BREATH and my nerves were in such a  
state I would jump at the least sound.  
SINCE I HAVE TAKEN DR. FIREY'S  
TREATMENT, WITH DR. FIREY I AM A DIFFER-  
ENT MAN AND FEEL AS THOUGH I  
HAD A NEW LEASE ON LIFE. I advise  
anyone suffering with nervous troubles or  
stomach trouble to go and take treatment  
with Dr. Firey. I am willing to talk with  
anyone who is suffering with any trouble  
which date from CATARRH OF THE STOMACH  
TOWARDS DR. FIREY BETTER  
THAN TO WISH THAT MANY WHO  
SUFFER AS I DID MAY GO TO HIM  
AND THAT HE MAY CURE THEM AS  
HE DID ME."